S. RIGIDA, forma **elliptica** (Engelm.), comb. nov. *S. heterophylla*, var. *elliptica* Engelm. l. c. (1856).

SAGITTARIA ENGELMANNIANA J. G. Sm., forma **dilatata**, n. f., a forma typica recedit laminis ovatis vel deltoideis.—Range of the species, much less common. The following belong here. MASSACHUSETTS: peaty margin of Goodenough Pond, Yarmouth, September 19, 1913, *Fernald & Long* no. 8466 (TYPE in herb. N. E. Bot. Club). RHODE ISLAND: boggy pond-margin, northeast of Woodville, August 30, 1919, *Fernald & Collins;* boggy margin of Tippecan Pond, Exeter, September 22, 1920, *Graves & Woodward.* CONNECTICUT: bog south of Poquonnoc Lake, Groton, September 14, 1905, *Graves.* NEW YORK: swampy pine-barren thicket, Ronkonkoma, Long Isl., September 25, 1922, *W. C. Ferguson.* NEW JERSEY: quagmire near Deer Pond, Atco, September 26, 1921, *Meredith.*

SAGITTARIA CUNEATA Sheldon, forma **hemicycla**, n. f., a forma typica recedit foliis ovatis apice rotundatis.—Occasional through the range; TYPE: rocky tidal shore of St. Lawrence River, St. Augustin, Co. Portneuf, Quebec, August 7, 1923, *Svenson & Fassett,* no. 1063 (Gray Herb.).

S. CUNEATA, forma **equiloba**, n. f., a forma typica recedit lobis basilaribus plus minusve divergentibus lobum terminalem aequantibus vel subaequantibus acutis.—Occasional throughout the range; TYPE: Isle Royale, Michigan, August 25, 1910, *Cooper*, no. 290 (Gray Herb.).

ROGERS'S "TREE FLOWERS OF FOREST, PARK, AND STREET."[1]—Professor Rogers has produced a new kind of tree book. As a compendium of information, it is no rival of such works as Hough's, nor does it pretend to be. But it does fill a neglected field—that of adequate, large-scale, photographic illustration of the tiny and inconspicuous, but often morphologically significant, flowers of many woody species. The only precedent for it which comes to mind—and that a partial one—is to be found in the views of enlarged sori in C. E. Waters's "Ferns." Prof. Rogers's photographs, done by a special technique of his devising, attracted much favorable comment when they were exhibited at various botanical institutions some two years ago. They are now made available to the public, in fine half-tone reproduction, in the present exceptionally well printed and handsome volume.

About 85 species are illustrated. Rarely, as in the elm samara shown, the effect is rather foggy; and one could wish that the dissecting-needles on which many flowers are very obviously impaled might have been painted out of the negatives. But for the most part the plates are in every way admirable. Each is accompanied by a few paragraphs of informal descriptive and explanatory text, set in a small block in the middle of the page. The wide margins thus left are utilized for silhouette drawings of some distinctive feature of the species concerned—fruit, leaves, leaf-scars, buds and the like. These are further supplemented by

[1] Rogers, Walter E. Tree Flowers of Forest, Park, and Street. Published by the Author, Appleton, Wisconsin. 1935. (13) + 500 pp. Illustrated from photographs by the author and drawings by Olga A. Smith.

habit-silhouettes of the whole plant, in the case of deciduous-leaved species in winter condition. These fulfill well and accurately and with a vividness and esthetic appeal which photographs could hardly achieve, their stated purpose of portraying the characteristic architecture of species—least successfully, perhaps, in the conifers.

It is hard to say whether this book should interest the artist or the botanist more. Certainly the former can get from it many hints as to design; and for the latter, the plates show the morphology of many flowers so clearly and fully as to be a real and welcome addition to his working material.—C. A. W.

A NEW COLUMBINE FROM THE EDWARDS PLATEAU OF TEXAS

V. L. Cory

Up till the month of May, 1934, the writer was unaware that a native columbine could be found on the Edwards Plateau of Texas. When found it was in a place not readily accessible to goats and sheep, both of which are pastured in these timbered hills along the Frio River, or to deer that even to the present time range there in more or less abundance. This columbine is rare, for but three plants were noted in the locality of collection, which was on a shelving slope of limestone at the base of a limestone cliff on the Frio River at some distance above the town of Leakey in Real County. These plants were growing in small, somewhat circular, relatively deep holes or pockets in solid limestone, which is kept more or less wet by seepy springs. One plant was left untouched, and it was not possible to get the roots of the other two plants out from their rocky pits. The plants should continue to grow and reproduce and escape observation for the most part, as heretofore.

Aquilegia **phoenicantha**, sp. nov., perennis herbacea, rhizomate lignoso; caule striato quadrangulato inferne sparse piloso superne glabro; foliis circumscriptione orbicularibus diametro 4–5 cm. triternatis supra viridibus infra glaucis, foliolis cuneato-ovatis profunde trilobatis laciniis leviter lobatis apice rotundatis truncatisve, venis prominentibus; pedunculis gracilibus 6–8 mm. longis; floribus solitariis erectis, sepalis 10–13 mm. longis elliptico-ovatis abrupte acuminatis rubescenti-purpureis unguiculatis, ungui 3 mm. longo, calcare recto rubescenti-purpureo 22–25 mm. longo anguste infundibuliformi, infra labellum 6 mm. diametro supra nectarium 1 mm.; petalorum labello 5–6 mm. longo intus flavo, extus apicem truncatum vel leviter rotundatum versus flavo alibi rubescenti-purpureo; staminibus multis plerumque ultra 10 mm. longis petala valde superantibus; folliculis erectis 15–17 mm. longis, in caudam gracillimam